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Vol. XXVI, No. 9917

LATIN America is the soft underbelly of the U.S. and the Western powers, and in the precarious balance of power in the world today Latin America is the most important continent. This was stated recently by a leading Latin American statesman during his visit here, and the important social and political changes that are taking place today in many Latin American countries bear out this opinion.

Many nations on the southern half of the American continent are faced with major development problems, and it is in this context that some of the smaller Latin American countries are seeking to strengthen their ties with Israel. In this connection the official visit to Israel of the Uruguayan Foreign Minister, Mr. Homero Martinez Montero, and of the Secretary of the Uruguayan Government, Mr. Manuel Sanchez Morales, appears of particular significance. Not only is Mr. Montero one of the few Foreign Ministers to have visited Israel while in office, but even among the generally close ties between Israel and most Latin American countries, relations between Israel and Uruguay enjoy an outstanding record of cordiality and understanding.

Uruguay is often referred to as the "fortress of democracy" of Latin America, and indeed it is the only country on that continent which for more than 90 years has enjoyed a continuous regime of stable democratic government, uninterrupted by revolutions or dictatorships. On many occasions Uruguay has provided asylum for political leaders from other Latin American countries, and its own leaders have time and again devoted their efforts to fighting acts of persecution. It was therefore not by chance that the Uruguayan representative at the U.N. in 1947, Professor Rodriguez Fabregat, should have been one of the staunchest supporters of the proposal to establish the Jewish State.

Prof. Fabregat made known his support for Jewish statehood on behalf of his country, and since 1947, the U.N. Special Commission on Palestine. Driven by conviction, he fought for this aim until the decisive vote was cast on November 29, 1947. It was largely due to the efforts of the Uruguayan U.N. delegation that a large number of other South American countries supported the Jewish State. Five days after the State was officially established in May 1948, Uruguay recognized Israel, and thus became one of the first nations to do so. Ever since, Uruguay has remained faithful to this attitude, which is shared by all its parties, and when the first major political change took place last year in Montevideo, after 93 years, relations with Israel remained as cordial as before.

Moreover, to this day Uruguay is one of the few states to have established its Legation in Jerusalem, the capital of Israel. One has only to recall the visit to Montevideo last year of Foreign Minister, Golda Meir, and the hearty welcome extended to her by both the official authorities and the Uruguayan public in general to understand how deeply rooted in the friendship between the two countries is the welcoming of the Uruguayan Foreign Minister today, Israel is pleased to honor the official representative of a people, which, from its own distant land, has always understood the true meaning of human dignity and in accordance with this has been in the reestablishment of Jewish statehood one of its own aims.

ONE ESCAPEE SURRENDERS

Lagaille 'Sent' To Spain, Lawyer Says

PARIS.—The National Assembly yesterday voted overwhelmingly to lift the parliamentary immunity of the Algerian colon leader, Pierre Lagaille, who has fled to Spain with no intention of returning to the Paris "Barricade trial."

Meanwhile, one of the other four who jumped bail with Lagaille gave himself up yesterday at a police station near Baguer-de-Bigorre, not far from the Spanish frontier. He is Fernand Feral.

He had sought sanctuary in a monastery but the monks refused him, he surrendered.

Feral had once entered a Communist Order.

By 424 votes to 21, with 55 abstentions, the Assembly approved a Government request that the immunity be lifted. This would clear the way for an arrest warrant to be issued.

The Assembly vote on Lagaille's immunity came shortly after the leading defense lawyer, M. Jean-Louis Tixier-Vignancour, arrived back from Madrid and announced that Lagaille "did not leave France of his own will." M. Tixier-Vignancour said "as far as Lagaille and I know, the four other missing defendants are not in Spain. The other four, including former Deputy Jean Demarquet, also vanished over the weekend during a four-day recess in the military trial of the Algerian colon leaders. There were rumors that the five men were preparing a dramatic move against President Charles de Gaulle's Algerian campaign."

M. Tixier-Vignancour, who (Continued on Page 3-Col. 1)

A-G in Paris For 'Lavon Affair'

POST-Knesset Reporter

Attorney-General Gideon Hausner's trip to Europe is connected with the Lavon Affair and not the Eichmann case, Justice Minister Pinhas Rosen told the Knesset yesterday. He was replying to a question by Dr. Elimelech Rimalt (General Zionists) and Mr. Haim Landau (Herut), who asked about the purpose of the trip and the secrecy surrounding it.

Mr. Rosen said that Mr. Hausner left for Paris (and not for Germany, as some press reports had it) "in order to meet with persons who may be in a position to complete the information pertaining to the well-known 'Affair.' The trip had taken on some urgency in view of the progress of the Ministerial Committee investigating the 'Affair,' Mr. Rosen said.

Mr. Landau asked why this information had not been made public to begin with, instead of leaving the purpose of the trip open to all sorts of speculation.

Mr. Rosen replied: "Because there is no point in publishing the names of the persons whom Mr. Hausner will meet. It really would have been better to have kept the matter secret. But since newspapers have written that Mr. Hausner's trip is connected with Eichmann, I thought it proper to make this statement."

Mr. Hausner's mission was decided on at last week's meeting of the seven-member Ministerial Committee and is intended to gather evidence from European persons who were unable to appear before the Cohen Inquiry, which had stated that it would be desirable to hear their testimony, writes our political reporter.

It is understood that the four persons had been directly connected with the 1954 "security mishap," but the various names were not mentioned. Mr. Rosen's resignation had put them in a position to know certain details concerning the circumstances that led to the Cohen-Dori inquiry. Although Paris was chosen as the place to gather their evidence, they had arrived there from several other countries where they are now stationed.

The Minister of Agriculture, Abba Hushi, said last night in a statement denying reports in some newspapers that he was opposed to the setting up of a legal inquiry commission that he had not given the "mishap" order.

Afro-Asians Losing Bid For UN Council Seats

UNITED NATIONS (AP).—The Afro-Asian drive to win one or two seats on the Security Council and a stable share of seats on the Economic and Social Council ground almost to a halt yesterday.

India and four other countries withdrew their resolution in the Special Political Committee for a group, centering on the Big Four, to work out a solution by next year to enlarge the Councils by Charter amendment.

Bonn Plan to Help U.S. Save Dollars

BONN (UPI).—West Germany yesterday suggested a five-point program for easing the U.S. balance of payments deficit. It includes repayment of the \$600m. post-war debt to the U.S.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said the proposals also include West Germany increasing its imports of American goods, purchases of American arms, contributions to NATO operating costs and aid to under-developed countries.

B-G to Address Congress for Gov't

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mr. Ben-Gurion will address the forthcoming Zionist Conference as Prime Minister and on behalf of the Government and not in his personal capacity as a Mapai delegate. The decision, reversing an earlier one, was arrived at a meeting yesterday between Mr. Ben-Gurion, Dr. Nahum Goldmann and Mr. Levi Eshkol.

It is understood that Mr. Ben-Gurion will refrain from raising the question of immigration at a principle for Zionists, and the address will be confined to general aspects of immigration and Jewish education abroad.

The Cabinet decided last Sunday that in view of Mr. Ben-Gurion's expressed opposition to the continued existence of the Zionist Organization in its present form, it would be preferable if he addressed the Congress as a delegate, and not in the name of the Government.

Mr. Ben-Gurion has now agreed his address should not be polemical. Mr. Zvi Lurie, Head of the Agency's Organization Department, stated in reply to questions at a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday. The Prime Minister's speech to be delivered in the morning after the opening session, is entitled "The State of Israel and the Jewish People."

Yesterday morning's meeting with Mr. Ben-Gurion was preceded by talks between Dr. Goldmann and Mapai leaders.

'Eichmann's Story' Here Next Month

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK.—The first opportunity most Israelis will have of reading the Eichmann memoirs in full will be in the January issue of "Life International."

"Life" has refused to sell the reprint rights to any Israeli paper because this is specifically prohibited by the agreement by which the world copyright was purchased from Sassen, Eichmann's ghost-writer.

The Minister of Agriculture, Abba Hushi, said last night in a statement denying reports in some newspapers that he was opposed to the setting up of a legal inquiry commission that he had not given the "mishap" order.

Kennedy Names Udall Interior Sec'y; Sees Dag

NEW YORK (UPI).—President-elect John Kennedy yesterday named a Congressional liberal, Republican Stewart L. Udall, 40, of Arizona, as Secretary of Interior. He said Mr. Udall would bring "vigour and imagination" to the task of preserving and developing "America's vast and abundant natural resources."

Earlier Mr. Kennedy had spent 90 minutes in a breakfast conference with U.N. Secretary-General Hammarskjöld for a private discussion of international conditions.

Last night he announced that he will meet Mr. Adlai Stevenson in Washington today.

Mr. Kennedy called Mr. Udall "an authority in the field of conservation and natural resources" and praised his record in Congress as outstanding.

"The coming years will witness an enormous increase in our need for natural resources if we are to meet our expanding commitments to our own people and to the free world," he said. "Only a vigorous and imaginative administration of the Department of Interior can assure us of the strength to meet those commitments."

Udall said the U.S. had not done enough for the American Indian. "We have aided underdeveloped areas the over, yet our Indians are an underdeveloped area," he said.

The Cabinet appointment is Mr. Kennedy's third. Previously he had named Governor Abraham Ribicoff, of Connecticut, as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and Governor John Hodge, of North Carolina, as Secretary of Commerce.

Hoffa Indicted On Mail Fraud Charges

WASHINGTON (AP).—The President, Dr. Lyndon B. Johnson, announced yesterday that Union, America's largest labour organization, Mr. James Hoffa, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Orlando, Florida, yesterday on mail fraud charges involving alleged misuse of union funds to the extent of \$500,000, in a land development project.

U.S. Sends Human Tissue into Space

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, California (AP).—A high-powered Discoverer yesterday put into orbit a satellite carrying bits of human tissue and secret "spy" gear.

The human tissue was from the underside of an eyelid. Also included were human bone marrow, algae, spores, gamma globulin, albumin gold foil and various kinds of film. They are for use in radiation studies for the man-in-space programme.

Histadrut to Demand Wage Rises from 3 to 10 Per Cent

By MARK SEGAL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—The Histadrut will demand wage rises ranging from three per cent for white-collar workers to six per cent for industrial and building workers and 10 per cent for farm workers, The Jerusalem Post learned last night.

The new wage policy was crystallized only during the past two days because of conflicting views among top Histadrut leaders in the Histadrut.

The Mapai economic Ministers have informed their party colleagues in the Histadrut that they are prepared to agree to an additional annual wage bill of 15,000, an increase which falls short of the Histadrut leaders' demands.

The Beauty Queen and The Radio Set

For having been chosen "Deputy Miss World," Gila Golan will receive, upon her return to Israel, a gift of

A Pilot Radio Set



S. African Coloureds To Be Kept Separate

CAPE TOWN (Reuter).—Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd pushed his apartheid policy one stage further yesterday by announcing that the country's one-and-a-half million Coloureds—people of mixed race—will from now on evolve on lines strictly separate from other races.

Until now, the Coloureds have floated uneasily between conflicting forces represented by the Union's three million Whites and ten million Blacks. They are concentrated chiefly in the Cape Peninsula and are a product of European immigration, which first confronted the local African peoples 300 years ago.

In his announcement, Dr. Verwoerd said the Coloureds would eventually be given autonomy at local government level in their own districts in local affairs. He ruled out any possibility of the Coloureds being integrated with the White population and rejected the idea of their having Coloured Members of Parliament.

URUGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES

The Uruguayan Foreign Minister, Mr. Homero Martinez Montero, and the Secretary of the Uruguayan Government, Mr. Manuel Sanchez Morales, arrived early this morning for a six-day official visit as guests of the Government.

The reception committee which met the guests at Lydda Airport on behalf of the State of Israel comprised the President's aide-de-camp, the Foreign Minister, the Chief of the Prime Minister's Office, the Chief of Protocol and senior Foreign Ministry officials.

Syrians Open Fire At 2 Tractor Drivers

TIBERIAS.—Two bursts of heavy machinegun fire were directed yesterday from Syrian positions in Khirbet Tawfik at two Israeli tractor drivers a kilometre away in a field north of kibbutz Tel Katsir. Neither the drivers nor the tractors were hit, and the fire was not returned.

The U.N. is investigating.

U.S. Halts All Arms to Laos; Lull on Fronts

WASHINGTON (AP).—The U.S. has cut off arms shipments to both factions of the Royal Laotian Army. U.S. officials reported yesterday.

The action is represented as compliance with a December 8 request from neutralist Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma to stop supplying arms to the rebellious forces under right-wing General Phoumi Nosavan. The officials said U.S. Ambassador Winthrop G. Brown was instructed to tell Prime Souvanna Phouma that his request is being met.

The U.S. said no weapons have been brought into Laos since November 30, the day after a heavy attack by General Phoumi's troops on Government forces.

Payments Continue

In compliance with Prime Souvanna's request, the U.S. will continue financial support of Laotian troops.

According to authoritative reports from Vientiane, General Phoumi's forces have withdrawn about 30 kilometres south of the Namkading River and a lull has settled on that crucial battle front. This has revived hopes in the Laotian capital for the resumption of talks to end the civil war.

It would seem that the right wing has abandoned, at least for the time being, any plans it may have had for a march on Vientiane.

Ikedo Re-elected Japanese Premier

TOKYO (UPI).—Mr. Hayato Ikeda was yesterday re-elected Prime Minister of Japan with 290 votes in the Lower House, practically all the Liberal-Democratic members present. His Socialist opponent, Mr. Saburo Eda, received 141 votes.

Shortly after Mr. Ikeda named a new 17-man Cabinet that is expected to pursue close ties with the U.S. despite Socialist pressure for neutralism. Pro-Western Foreign Minister Zentaro Koizumi and four others were reappointed in the new Cabinet.

Khrushchev Has Flu After Recovering

Soviet Premier Khrushchev has a touch of influenza, Mr. Cyrus Eaton, the 16-year American billionaire, revealed yesterday before leaving Moscow. He said he understood it was nothing serious but the Prime Minister's doctors were refusing to allow him to get up as he had a temperature and a cold on the chest.

Another "flu victim," West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, confined to his home for the past 13 days, was reported to be getting better and a Government spokesman said he might be able to return to his office within the next few days.

(Reuter, AP)

Soviet Wants U.N. To Disarm Congo Army

orientale Prov. Under Martial Law

LEOPOLDVILLE (Reuter).—President Joseph Kasavubu has signed a decree placing Orientale Province—where deposed ex-Premier Lumumba has his main support—under martial law, it was announced last night.

The move is regarded here as a possible prelude to an attempt by the Army to bring under its control the province which last week threatened to secede from the rest of the Congo.

The army chief, Col. Mobutu, claimed two days ago that his loyal troops had surrounded Stanleyville, the capital of the province, but observers here were doubtful if the decree could be enforced effectively.

Belgrade Recalls Congo Mission; UAR, Ceylon Withdraw Troops

LONDON (Reuter).—The UAR and Ceylon decided yesterday to withdraw their contingents from the U.N. Force in the Congo and Yugoslavia announced the withdrawal of its diplomatic mission from Leopoldville.

The Yugoslav Government also announced it would recall its pilots and other personnel now serving with the U.N. in Congo, and demanded the most urgent and the most energetic steps to be taken for the liberation of the head of the Central Government of the Congo, Mr. Patrice Lumumba, as well as other arrested personalities from the ranks of the members of the Government, Parliament and public and political figures in the Congo.

The news from Cairo and Colombo came only a few hours before the U.N. Security Council met in New York at the Soviet Union's request, to give urgent consideration to the swiftly-moving developments in the Congo.

Russia wants the U.N. to urge the immediate release of Mr. Patrice Lumumba, deposed former Premier who is held by troops loyal to the Congo army leader, Colonel Joseph Mobutu.

The UAR's decision to withdraw its battalion from the Congo—in its estimate to have about 500 troops—follows the rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries last week.

Ceylon has only 11 troops in the Congo, and there was no official reason for the decision to withdraw them. Ceylon had opposed the seating in the U.N. of the delegation of the Congo President, Mr. Joseph Kasavubu, in preference to the delegation

Council Opens Urgent Debate

UNITED NATIONS.—The Soviet Union yesterday formally demanded that the U.N. Command to disarm and then argued for a further 40 minutes over the Soviet delegate's right to preside over the meetings and the simple question of when it should hold its next session.

The Council then adjourned for the opening of substantive debate. Delegates of the Congo, Guinea, and Indonesia submitted requests to take part in it as non-voting representatives.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Valerian Zorin, had earlier rejected a U.S. proposal that he step down as President of the Council while it debates the Congo question. The U.S. Ambassador pointed out that the Soviet Union had requested the meeting and had, in a statement issued Tuesday, branded the Congo's President Kasavubu a traitor. Col. Mobutu's troops "harass and terrorize" the U.S. of trying to torpedo the Congo Government and called Secretary-General Hammarskjöld a tool of the West.

Mr. Zorin rejected the demand. He denied that the Soviet Union had any direct connection with the latest events in the Congo. For this reason, he said, there is no valid grounds for the U.S. move.

The council finally adopted a compromise proposal by Sir Claude Borge of Ceylon, to make the agenda include both a general item on the Congo problem and the Soviet item under the heading: "Urgent measures in connection with the latest events in the Congo." (Reuter, AP)

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- What's Behind the Gold Moves
The market assessed and explained by our Economic Editor.
- Eichmann and the Israeli
Does all the publicity affect Israelis who were in concentration camps? A leading psychiatrist gives the answer in an interview with our staff writer on what causes tensions among Israelis.
- Daydreams of Exile
Controversial Prix Goncourt winner "Dieu Est Ne En Exil" by Vintia Horie, reviewed by Maurice Carr from Paris.
- Up-to-Date Reviews
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SPAIN PONDERES KENNEDY

Government Optimistic about Future Relations with U.S.

By R. SCOTT MOWLER

Wild relations between official Spain and the United States are as friendly as they were under Eisenhower. General Franco's authoritarian regime hopes so. But there is reason to wonder. Outwardly the Spanish Government is optimistic. Because of his Catholic faith the President-Elect should be well-disposed toward Catholic Spain; as a strong anti-Communist, he will see eye-to-eye with the President when it comes to combating Communism. These are the presumptions conveyed to Spaniards by this country's press and radio which are state-controlled.

The press, in particular, has gone to a lot of trouble to build up Kennedy as a friend of Franco. On November 11, all Madrid's morning papers quoted Kennedy as having said in a letter sent to his father from Spain in 1937: "Authority can be restored here in Spain only if General Franco wins the civil war." This statement appears to be a free translation of a phrase taken out of context from a letter mentioned in the book "John Kennedy: A Political Profile" by James MacGregor Burns. The full statement quoted in the book says: "Most people in the U.S. are for Franco, and while I felt that perhaps it would be far better for Spain if Franco should win — as he would strengthen the anti-Communist position — yet at the beginning of the (Republican) Government was in the right morally speaking as its programme was similar to the New Deal." The previous day the Madrid paper, "Ya," published an interview with Spain's former Ambassador to the United States, Jose Maria de

Arenas, in which the Envoy was quoted as saying: "With regard to Spain I have always found Kennedy to be attentive and steady. So there is no reason to anticipate problems. I have always been grateful to him. I recall that at the time of the Democratic Convention which chose Senator Kennedy as Presidential candidate one of the speakers let slip some unhappy reference to Spain. Well, that same evening the President-elect called me on the telephone and told me he did not agree with the remarks of his colleague."

Presumably the Spanish diplomat was referring to the keynote address delivered by Senator Frank Church at the Democratic convention in which he criticized United States policy toward dictatorial regimes in Latin America and Europe. He said:

"What has been happening to the American people since Truman, we had a Marshall Plan to help strengthen the economies of the

free Governments of Western Europe, but of late we have courted tyrants as though they were friends of freedom."

He went on to say: "We have helped to arm with indifference a Fascist France in Spain and a Communist Tito in Yugoslavia until the world has been left to wonder if we still stand for freedom."

In Madrid last week Senator Church told me: "The speech was read by Senator Kennedy before I delivered it."

Francisco Spaniards hope Senator Church's convention speech was a product of pre-election exuberance and that it does not truly represent the next President's line of thinking, at least as regards Spain. They hope the speech does not portend a shift from the cordiality which has marked Spanish-American relations up to now. But, there is some anxiety.

Three days after the U.S. elections, the Spanish papers published the text of General Franco's congratulatory cable

to President-Elect Kennedy. Normally they would follow-up with publication of the acknowledgment. But so far there has been none. Perhaps the delay is not a calculated move, but there are intimations that official Spain feels slighted.

1953 Accord

The keystone of Spanish-American relations is the bases-for-aid accord signed in 1953. The Strategic Air Command, America's nuclear striking force, has the use of three American-built-and-paid-for bomber bases here. The U.S. Navy has a large base at Rota, 60 miles from Gibraltar. The accord comes up for renewal in September 1963, or annulment 18 months later.

The Spanish Government would like negotiations to be started now to extend the agreement for another five year period after 1963. On the American side there is no desire to negotiate just yet. Missile development could mark the Spanish bases unnecessary, as well as obsolete, by 1963.

U.N. CUSTODIAN PLAN

DISCUSSING the Arab proposal to name a Custodian for Arab Property in Israel, the U.N. has a plan to deal with the problem of the refugees.

Handala (Agudat Israel), commenting on the suggestion, reportedly made to President-Elect Kennedy by the American Jewish Congress, that he appoint a Secretary of State who would do everything he could to lower tension in the Middle East, wrote: "We do not think that it would be an exaggeration to say that there has never been such an unrealistic intervention on the part of an organized Jewish body in the considerations of an American President about the nomination of his Cabinet."

Handala (non-party) urges the inauguration of a purposeful transition movement to the technical trades, arguing that the country needs it. It will help drain off unproductive and superfluous personnel from the Services. Such a movement should cover young people just leaving elementary school and the soldier about to be released from Army Service as well as the white-collar worker who could be more useful in technical fields.

Handala (General Zionists) observes that we have been playing for years with all sorts of plans for an airport worthy of the name, but nothing has been done so far and we have barely managed to catch the tail end of the jet age. We shall probably be too late to have a runway, a plan we cannot accept because of the cost of the airport but of policy. But it seems that our Minister of Transport is more in love with sea travel, while the general universal policy is for air communications.

There is one point about which Handala is a little aggrieved. They are asked to pay ten per cent entertainment tax on the three special concerts. The venture is subsidized, partly by the British Council and partly by a donation by Mr. B. Shine, the financier. As it is, some of the players are making a financial sacrifice in order to join the trip.

Well, I don't. He will try on the spot to get an exemption. The L.P.O., which is the host in Israel, will no doubt also help in the matter.

The L.S.O. will certainly fill the gap, caused by the L.P.O.'s tour in America and the Far East, with class and success.

L.S.O. is Britain's Best Orchestra

By S.J. GOLDSMITH

LONDON. The London Symphony Orchestra, which is giving the first of its 12 concerts in Tel Aviv tonight, is an institution, and deserves to be introduced as such. It is both the oldest and the finest orchestra in Britain. Oldest—in tradition, as it was formed in 1904; youngest—in the average age of the players; this is the first-time considered very young for an orchestra of such eminence.

The critics have described the L.S.O. as "the best that Britain has," an orchestra "of remarkable vitality and freshness." The Orchestra has no permanent conductor, which is an advantage, because they usually play under the baton of world-famous conductors and are not tied to one school of interpretation.

Dorati will conduct in Israel. The Orchestra has had several rehearsals with him in London, and I found them rehearsing for the concert in Israel at the Saint Pancras Town Hall.

The subscription programmes in Israel will include Dvorak, Benjamin Britten, Shostakovich, Mozart, William Walton, Bartok and Beethoven. The special concert will feature Dvorak,

Mahler, Beethoven, Mozart and Tchaikovsky.

Mentor and Manager

Mr. Ernest Fleischmann, the General Secretary of the Orchestra, is also manager, director and mentor combined in one. He was the man I went to find at the Town Hall.

Interviewing musical directors is not my particular forte, but we had a very agreeable chat, he sitting on the edge of table and I on the only free chair.

Fleischmann is a South African who was the Director of the Johannesburg Festival and a well-known conductor. He had gone to South Africa from Frankfurt. He is still a young man. He has been only one year with the L.S.O., but — I am quoting members of the Orchestra — has already made a great impact and is considered indispensable. Conductors come and go, but to knit such a great body of musicians into a musical unit, and to administer it as an art which only a chosen few can perform successfully.

Fleischmann told me that the L.S.O. is a completely democratic institution. It is registered as a limited company, and the Board of directors consists of elected members from among the players. The Chairman is Steadman, the violinist (who told me, incidentally, that

KEEPING POSTED

EVERY now and again a proud parent reports, as though negligently, that his child has been rebellious, misbehaving, "the State of Israel" at his American school every morning, when the children are drawn up to swear allegiance to "the flag and to the country for which it stands." We have never heard of their being any trouble over this peculiarity of Israel children abroad. Now we hear of a small boy whose kindergarten class also substituted as the late Mrs. Hoofien.

This year there is a check, Weisskopf, of Detroit, one of the American crew members of the "illegal immigrant" ship "Exodus." He sent it in medicine, the chief officer, Bill Bernstein, who fell in the fighting on the Exodus in summer 1947.

THEN there was a useful package that turned up from the Aled Knitwear factory — a big bale of remnants for dressing dolls, some of them large enough for a small child's dress or skirt. They will go to two youth clubs where there are sewing classes for young girls. We had a little trouble last year with a grandmother who complained that we printed her handwriting and it seems that afterwards she was overwhelmed with applications for help; or perhaps she was merely modest. It has not prevented her from providing another two dressed dolls this year, and a nicely furnished bed to put them in. One of them represents an African child in a fine green gown and a striking orange turban. Closer inspection revealed that this rubber doll had started out life pink and puffy as its companion, and that it had been artificially sunbrowned to match the rising interest in African affairs and people here.

WHEN Mrs. Golda Meir, the Foreign Minister, welcomed the American Ambassador, Mr. Ogden Reid, and his wife at the Israel-American Friendship League dinner in Jerusalem on Tuesday evening, she said she would speak English to remind the

Reids of home. She understood that Mrs. Reid spoke so much Hebrew nowadays that she had almost forgotten her English, and if Mr. Reid could not quite catch up with his wife, he was still a good student himself. We have been mulling over this strange fact that nothing seems to make a diplomat so popular in this country as learning Hebrew.

WE were at a greengrocer's and with rising distaste watched a customer pick up and sniff in turn each apple in a box to select the most aromatic. Another would be shopping lost patience with her and asked sharply "Where do you think you are, at the Supermarket?"

Today's contributors include P.G. Tel Aviv, and A. Rath, Jerusalem.

NATURE NOTES

FLY AWAY HOME

TRUE Ladybird or Ladybird (Coccinellidae) belongs to a family which is exceedingly rich in species — there are no less than 4,000 all over the world! All are brightly coloured in various shades of red and yellow; many have a few spots, either black or red or orange, or less often, spots on a black background. Others are entirely without spots, but all have the same spherical, or rather hemispherical shape, flat beneath and round above.

Their importance for man is great, for most of them are predators, that is, they eat other insects. As we read the other day in "Keeping Posted" (which is not usually concerned with the animal world), some kinds are introduced to combat pests, an efficacious and harmless way of doing so, instead of poisoning man

BATTLE AGAINST IGNORANCE

Poor Countries Need Knowledge as Well as Capital

By DAVID MUSHINE

THE analysis and suggestions of the 10th Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund suffer from one serious defect. This is the omission of the consideration of one factor, less spectacular than capital import, but important: the dependence of any development plan upon the provision and maintenance of the professional and technical labour force necessary in any country going through the process of breaking away from poverty and perpetual misery. There have to be, in fact, and by the nature of such a

stable regime as the result of several factors, of which the import of capital is only one, although a significant one. The particular political conditions, the spiritual background, the quality of human material, the human resources, both the Western European democracies and also Israel as examples of countries which have achieved the "great leap," I think that this relationship between capital import and human material is rather distorted. The relative importance of these two factors is a matter of personal opinion, no doubt affected by the dedication of the person to the problem of finance or, on the other hand, to education and manpower. But in this analysis it is important because it affects the suggested solution.

I have had the opportunity of studying the process of manpower development in a number of Latin American countries during the past year. I have noted certain common features with similar problems in Israel.

The ability of Israel (or, indeed, of the rehabilitated Western European countries) to educate the large in-migration and to convert it to productive units was possible because of the high cultural and technical level of the population, and their political stability. Do these not go together? On the other hand, we see that astronomical numbers are being poured endlessly into many countries, both in the Far East and South America, with exactly the opposite effect of the corrupt misuse of part of the money, incompetence and inefficiency making the rest useless.

It must be asked: can any legal offense except when the government development plan is achieved under a democratic

self only with the aspect of capital flow without integrating the other qualities of human resources? I think that it can not.

For some time past there has been talk of a huge new Marshall Plan for South America, financed by the U.S. Government, with the cooperation of international organizations. At a recent informal meeting with some political personages, I was asked my opinion as to whether the countries of South America were capable of benefiting from such help or whether this aid would not increase the instability further and thus aggravate the social disequilibrium. I was asked whether funds would not be squandered by corrupt and inefficient administration, thus inciting international communist-led revolt.

The question that followed was, "Do not the countries of South America have to start with education and training of manpower — from top government down, before accepting any financial help?" My reply was, of course, that such an opportunity for financial help could not possibly be rejected, but that it should be related to the complementary part of the problem of development — that of developing the human potential of the country simultaneously with the natural resources.

The significant point is that honest, deep-thinking and conscientious people find a cause for anxiety and alarm in a purely financial aid scheme — and experience in this part of the world justifies this view.

Economic help is easier to give and to receive than educational and professional training assistance. The latter is a long process; it is not just a matter of money, and it has only a long-range effect. People, and especially politicians, want quick results, in their life time, or during their tenure of office (and at times these two go together). It needs a certain moral courage, therefore, on the part of the receiving party to insist that part of the international investment be for education and for building up its manpower.

Flow of Knowledge

We propose, therefore, a modification to Mr. Horowitz's plan: the provision, as an integral part of the underdeveloped countries, of a flow of knowledge and educational facilities.

1. At the initial stage a survey should be made of existing educational and training facilities together with that of the economy. Further needs should be correlated with the economic development plan of the country.

2. A portion of the loan should be earmarked for the provision of educational and training facilities and activities. This portion to be not less than 20 per cent, depending on the state of education and training in the country.

3. Contributing countries should also undertake to provide teachers, professors and technicians to realize the process of upgrading the human potential of the countries helped.

This renders the idea proffered by Mr. Horowitz more comprehensive and truly international, at the same time increasing the possibilities of its success and the probabilities of it leading towards an international welfare community.

Readers' Letters

TOURISM SUPPLEMENT

Editor, The Jerusalem Post.

Sir, — With reference to your special supplement on tourism in last Friday's edition, I would like to express my appreciation to the staff of The Jerusalem Post and especially to Mr. Krivine for their contribution to the general effort of making the problem of tourism more known to the Israel public.

NUCLEAR DEFENCE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post.

Sir, — Your publication of articles by B. H. Liddell Hart on the dilemma of nuclear defence has performed a valuable service for your readers.

At first glance, it may seem irrelevant for persons outside of the present nuclear powers to concern themselves with nuclear defence strategy, but there are at least three reasons why they should: 1) Many more nations are likely to acquire nuclear weapons if control measures are not agreed upon within the next few years; 2) All nations are vitally affected by present preparations for nuclear warfare, since nuclear fallout does not respect national boundaries; 3) Nations out-

DEATH IN THE ICEBOX

Editor, The Jerusalem Post.

Sir, — Your recent news item about the little boy who fell asleep in an icebox should be taken quite seriously. Reports from the U.S.A. tell of a considerable number of deaths through suffocation, usually after children playing had put a victim into an abandoned refrigerator and then forgotten all about it.

RARE DRUGS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post.

Sir, The drug "Colbenin" under your moving news report (J.P. Nov. 25), "Airlines bring rare drug to young Israel," is manufactured by Messrs. Beecham Research Laboratories Ltd. Brentford, Middlesex, England, and is in full production and sold all over England and Europe. The difficulties of obtaining this drug of this kind freely in Israel are due to the strange procedure enacted by the Ministry of Health, Pharmaceutical Division, requiring that every new drug imported must be first approved by an advisory board.

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